

FAMILY LIFE

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Edited by Paul Popenoe

Why Do Marriages Go Wrong?

The United States must confess to having more failures in marriage than any other country in the civilized world. What's the trouble? Why do so many marriages fail and how can some of them be prevented from failing? Sociologists James H. S. Bossard and Eleanor Stoker Boll seek an answer to these questions in a new book, *Why marriages go wrong*. They point out that three points of view are commonly presented and one or other of them widely accepted.

1. The psychologists tend to emphasize the personal traits and personality types of marital mates. The first extensive study of the subject, by psychologist L. M. Terman of Stanford University, was published in 1938 and dealt with some 800 marriages, most of the histories having been collected for him by the American Institute of Family Relations. He and his associates identified 233 personality items and considered 140 of them as significant in the happiness scores of husbands and wives. "In their emphasis upon personality traits and types, psychologists do not as a rule consider them to be the sole cause of success or failure in marriage, but they do deem them suffi-

ciently important so that they may be used for predictive purposes." Rating scales supposed to predict happiness have been made in this way and are still reprinted in the appendices of many books on marriage, although all the traits taken together do not account for more than 25% of the marital happiness. What are the factors that account for the other 75%?

2. "In recent years, as the psychiatrists have been stepping outside of mental hospitals, they have been invading in the role of experts such fields of behavior as juvenile delinquency, school maladjustments, industrial inefficiency, and marital discord," the authors remark. "In this last-named area, much emphasis is laid by them upon emotional disturbances. These constitute, they insist, the most serious disturbances in marital relations."

3. "The medical men have been the priests in the field of family problems for a number of years, and even today almost half of the members of the American Association of Marriage Counselors are persons with the Doctor of Medicine degree. Prior to their growing reliance upon the psychiatric approach, medical men stressed parti-

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cularly the sexual factors in marriage."

The general claims of these three lines of approach are quite clear, Dr. Bossard and Dr. Boll comment. "Certain kinds of people, being what they are, are poor matrimonial bets. They tend above the average to be unhappy in marriage, desert their mates, get divorces, and in other ways show their inability to wear the matrimonial yoke." These findings are supported by impressive arrays of facts, and even today most marriage counselors limit their approach to these lines. Yet certain questions arise in the mind of a thoughtful student. "First, do these personal factors explain the high rate of marital dissolution in the United States as compared with that of other countries? Are we to assume that the people of Canada, with a divorce rate per 1,000 married couples only one-sixth as high as ours, has only one-sixth as many persons with the characteristics which make success in marriage highly problematical? Are we to conclude that England, which is more fully urbanized and industrialized than the United States, with a divorce rate per 1,000 married couples approximately one-fourth that of ours, has only one-fourth as many personal matrimonial risks in its population?

"The second question that presents itself is this: do these personal factors explain the increase in the American rates of marriage failure? In the first half of this century, the average num-

ber of divorces per 100 marriages in this country has been multiplied by almost four . . . Does this mean that the number of psychological, psychiatric, and medical matrimonial misfits has increased correspondingly during these same 50 years? Obviously, no serious student would make such claims, nor admit the much greater proportion of such persons in this country as compared with other lands."

There must, then, be a serious failure of very great proportions, in the reasoning on which present ideas of the break-up of marriages are often based, and in the practice of many marriage counselors who start with those ideas. But "there is another approach to an understanding of marital problems," the authors assert, "which instead of focusing upon the individual and his traits, concerns itself with the social backgrounds which mold personalities and create situations." This would be a sociological approach rather than a psychological, psychiatric, or medical approach as above outlined. They go on to point out five different lines along which this sounder approach (as they believe it to be) can be made.

1. The basic factor of change is highly important. The family has lost many functions. Roles of husbands and wives are changing, old controls are passing away. "The family is in a state of transition, and family disorganization on a large scale is an inevitable result."

2. A second sociological approach emphasizes the importance of the family experiences of those marrying. "Family happiness and unhappiness tend to be matters of family heritage,—that is to say, persons who have been reared in happy families form happy families in turn."

3. "A third sociological approach emphasizes the importance of similarity of social background for marital mates. The chief areas stressed are education, religion, economic status, and social class."

4. A fourth principle is that marriage and the family do not exist in a vacuum, "but in a larger social setting of prevailing ideas, practices, and values that are commonly accepted. "In some areas and among some peoples, this cultural background may include the common acceptance of patterns of behavior which do not emphasize family life as an important social value, and make its wholesome development rather difficult. In such cases the rates of marriage failure would be relatively high, regardless of the personal traits of the people who live there. On the other hand, a widespread emphasis upon family life as the highest good would make for higher rates of family success."

5. A final principle is that "the consistency and uniformity of family attitudes and values in a given society are very important . . . The United States, because of the process by which it has been populated, is a country with a very great diversity of peoples, behavior patterns, and cultural values, and therefore has its own particular hazards, as a nation, for marriage."

All of these propositions are abundantly supported by current as well as historical evidence. One difficulty is created by the "curious reluctance" of American scientists "to face the fundamental importance of values and value judgments." Perhaps the recent great increase in attention to the family, which the religious world has been

showing, will help to offset this common assertion that "science has nothing to do with values and value judgments." How, the authors wonder, "can anyone study life, individual behavior, social achievement, and the whole gamut of human activity, and avoid these obvious mainspring, of conduct?"

Some of our current values and practices make for bad marriages, they point out; and they list particularly the system of dating and methods of courtship, and "our national devotion to individualism and the open-class system." They consider these in detail in succeeding chapters, and also give much attention to sound and positive values of parenthood and family group living "which have been underemphasized during the past several generations."

The discussion of these topics, along constructive lines, forms the great bulk of this practical book. Romance is not enough, one chapter declares. Others point out the importance of "marrying your own kind" and discuss age at marriage, arguing very convincingly that "many persons marry when they are too young, not necessarily in years but in maturity, in experience, and in ability to meet the many responsibilities of family living." They deplore the overemphasis on individual "rights" and the underemphasis on parenthood, in current education. "Only about one-seventh of the content of 78 textbooks on marriage and the family, used in American colleges and universities, relates to children and parenthood." They criticize constructively not merely the attitudes of many educators but the attitudes of many marriage counselors toward the problems with which they

are engaged. Finally they summarize briefly some of the material with which they have dealt in a series of earlier books, pointing out ways in which solidarity of the family can be increased by many of its own every-day practices.

Written in the simple style and reliance on evidence that characterize the previous books of these authors (who have long been working at the University of Pennsylvania), this new one deserves very wide reading and, above all, application. It not merely points to great defects in our whole system of education, but specifies ways in which they can be improved.

(WHY MARRIAGES GO WRONG, by James H. S. Bossard and Eleanor Stoker Boll. Pp. 224, price \$3.50 from Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th st., New York 10, N.Y., 1958.)

Inexpensive Pamphlets

WHEN YOU LOSE A LOVED ONE, by Ernest Osborne. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 269), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N. Y., 1958.

MONEY MANAGEMENT: your health and recreation dollar, Pp. 36, price 10c from Household Finance Corporation, Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Ill.

REORGANIZING TO PREVENT AND CONTROL DISORDERED BEHAVIOR, by Bradley Buell et al., Pp. 39, from Community Research Associates, 124 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y.

THE ALCOHOLIC CLIENT, by Jean V. Sapir et al. Pp. 31, price 75c from Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.—Reprint of five valuable papers from Social Casework.

MONOLOGUES FOR GROUP DISCUSSION, by Judith Menken, price 35c,

from Education Office, 481, Main st., New Rochelle, N.Y., 1958.

WILL MY BABY BE BORN NORMAL?, by Joan Gould. Pp. 20, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (this one is No. 272), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

WHAT IS A GOOD PLAY SCHOOL? folder, price 15c from The Play Schools Assn., 41 W. 57th st., New York 19, N.Y.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH, their health and welfare depicted by graphic presentation of statistics, Children's Bureau Pub. No. 363, price 50c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS, by Harry Milt, pp. 31, price 50c from Mental Health Materials Center, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Around the World

SWEDEN is enlarging its family counseling services to include pre-marital and marital counseling. Local governmental agencies are charged with setting up such services after proper selection and training of personnel. It is contemplated that the service will be nation-wide.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU will open the Sixth International Conference on Planned Parenthood, at New Delhi, India, Feb. 14-21, 1959.

DISHWASHING is not the job for husbands, says Lady Lewisham, 28-year old councillor in Westminster City (London, England.) Wives who nag their husbands into the job are destroying their masculinity, in her opinion: "Nothing is more degrading, more humiliating, more completely contrary to one's whole conception of a man than to see him in a plastic apron."

ANALYSING 925 SWISS MARRIAGES, in which he had been consulted as marriage counselor, psychiatrist Dr. R. Stolba of Zurich reports that the commonest cause of dissatisfaction was "boredom; the disappearance of love." Sexual problems appeared second in importance.

ITALY now has 11 marriage counseling centers. One is at the Institute "La Casa" of Milan, the others are branches of the Fronte della Famiglia of Rome.

NEW SOUTH WALES' Marriage Guidance Council has completed its tenth year of activity. It is affiliated with the National Marriage Guidance Council of Great Britain, whose principles it adopts, and it has its headquarters in Room 409, The Assembly Bldg., Sidney, N.S.W., Australia.

Educational Notes

MATERNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION (48 E. 92d st., New York 28, N.Y.) is celebrating its fortieth birthday. It has had far-reaching influence by teaching nurses more about obstetrical care, by educating mothers for natural childbirth, and in similar lines.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS is a new national, non-profit organization of which the president is Dr. Ethel Percy Andrus, 310 East Grand ave., Ojai, Calif. Dues of \$2 per year include the magazine *Modern Maturity*, published every other month. Dr. Andrus, a former teacher and administrator in the Los Angeles schools, is widely known in educational circles and has held important offices in many professional organizations.

AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION expects more than 4,000 specialists in human behavior, including psychiatrists, psychologists, social

workers, and educators, to attend its 36th annual meeting in San Francisco, beginning March 30, 1959. Details may be had from the Association's headquarters at 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FAMILY RELATIONS. The first Ernest W. Burgess Award for the best research proposal of the year was made in August 1958 to Dr. Mildred B. Kantor and Howard S. Gall of the St. Louis County Health Department and Washington University. The award of \$125 was made at the 20th Annual Conference of the National Council on Family Relations at Eugene, Oregon, for the proposed study of "Some Consequences of Physical and Social Mobility of Families for the Adjustment of Children." The referees for the award were Reuben Hill, University of Minnesota, chairman; Clifford Kirkpatrick, Indiana University; Ivan Nye, Washington State College; and Marvin Sussman, Western Reserve University.

NUMBER OF STATES with programs for mentally retarded children has grown from 4 to 44 in the last three years, says the U.S. Children's Bureau.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION and American Medical Association have published jointly a new series of pamphlets on sex and marriage, by Marion O. Lerrigo and Helen Southard. Titles are "The Parents' Privilege" (for children through the primary grades); "A Story about You," for children aged 9 to 12; "Finding Yourself" for the ages 12 to 15; "Learning about Love," ages 16 to 20; and "Facts Aren't Enough," a sex education guide for parents, teachers, and youth leaders. These booklets may be had for 50c each (set of five titles, \$2.25) from Order Dept., American Medical

Assn., 535 N. Dearborn st., Chicago 10, Ill.

GRANTS ranging up to \$8,000 per year are offered by the Lalor Foundation for research on the fundamental biological mechanisms concerned with fertility and reproduction. Inquires should be directed to the Lalor Foundation, 4400 Lancaster Pike, Wilmington 6, Delaware.

FIRST-BORN CHILDREN are slightly more likely to be boys, while the chance of bearing a girl increases as the mother grows older. This fact has long been known, and plausible explanations were given. Later studies showed that the change in the sex-ratio was a function of the father's age, not the mother's. E. Novitski and A. W. Kimball have analyzed 4,000,000 births in the United States in the year 1955, confirming the fact that the sex ratio is not related to the mother's age but finding that it is related to birth order as well as to father's age. They point out that all these correlations may be due to some other factors, not yet known. In any event, the change in birth ratio for later births is of course slight.—*American Journal of Human Genetics*, Sept., 1958.

ILLEGAL ABORTIONS in the U.S. are numerous, but the figures available are so fragmentary and vague that the total number might be anywhere between 200,000 and 1,200,000, a conference called by the Planned Parenthood Federation of America was told. In any event the number of legal abortions is very small. "Psychiatric grounds have been increasing as indications for therapeutic abortion, while physical indications have been declining." The conference called for more research on the subject and urged that "higher standards of sexual conduct,

and a greater sense of responsibility toward pregnancy, should be encouraged through early and continued sex education."

HARDLY one in 100 of all the colleges and universities in the U.S. offers as much as a single semester course in the study of human heredity, and only about one in 10 of accredited medical colleges does so, Amram Scheinfeld of New York City told the First International Congress of Human Genetics.

TREATMENT of infertile husbands is much less successful than treatment of sterile wives, Melvin R. Cohen told the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, in a review of medical aspects of the subject. Treatment of women with female sex hormones has proved particularly disappointing. Use of thyroid extract gives very uncertain results.

FATHER ALONE is to blame for some of the important emotional difficulties of children, five psychologists told the annual meeting of the American Psychological Assn. "Mom" has long been the whipping girl in the family, but this study at the University of Illinois found shyness, sensitivity, and feelings of inferiority among children linked principally with the fathers' behavior. However, they agreed that children with behavior problems usually had two maladjusted parents, both of them inclined to violent emotions and to being arbitrary with the child. The mother tended to be "tense, dictatorial, thwarting, and suggesting," and the father did "not enforce regulations."

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS, in the public schools, is illuminated by interviews given to sampling of all new teachers, who began only last year. Half of them said they expected to quit within five years.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

MARRIAGE MADE IN HEAVEN, by Nathan Drazin. Pp. 144 (no index), price \$3. from Abelard-Schuman, 404 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Successful marriage is based on Hebraic doctrine, says Dr. Drazin (rabbi of one of the largest Orthodox synagogues in Baltimore). He emphasizes the importance of a good sexual adjustment as part of marriage counseling, but also emphasizes the necessity of looking on the sexual relationship as a complete fusion of personalities. This requires much more and better marriage counseling than now exists, he asserts, and he adds, "The first criterion for a good consultant on the subject of marriage, I believe, ought to be a personal one—the counselor should be someone who has proved his ability to make a success of his own marriage . . . Generally, people assume that all physicians, clergymen, educators, and psychiatrists are the proper consultants for marriage and sex problems. I question this assumption. I doubt whether there are fewer divorces among this group than among the other professions. If it were true that these are the proper authorities, would it not follow that they would be applying their knowledge adequately to make a success of their own marriage? My general experience seems to indicate that divorces are quite prevalent among these 'experts.'"

Dr. Drazin will be criticized by many readers for some of his statements on the biological aspects of sexual intercourse, and for his hostility to contraception; but the general teaching of his book is admirable and much needed today.

A PARENT'S GUIDE TO CHILDREN'S READING, by Nancy Larrick. Pp. 283, price \$2.95 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1958.

Not merely a discussion of the best books, but of "how reading is taught in school" and other topics of interest and value to parents. This is a non-profit publication, which is issued simultaneously as a paper-back for 35c in the Cardinal Edition of Pocket Books, Inc.

ACCENT ON PURITY: a guide for sex education, by Joseph C. Haley, C.S.C. Pp. 130, paper covers, no index, price \$1.50 from Fides Publishers, 744 E. 79th st., Chicago 19, Ill., 1957.

Fourth and revised edition of one of the most popular handbooks for Roman Catholics, first published in 1948. Dr. Haley is at Notre Dame University.

HOMEMAKER SERVICE, by Philip M. Margolis et al. Pp. 40, paper covers, no index, price 85c from Family Service Assn. of America, 1215 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Six papers (reprinted from *Social Casework*) dealing with an important development which ought to be much more widely known, for the stabilization of families.

THE ROAD TO EMOTIONAL MATURITY, by David Abrahamsen. Pp. 388, price \$4.96 from Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1958.

This book covers a good deal more ground than the title suggests. It deals largely with the choice of a mate,

marital adjustment, and child guidance, and also throws in a lot of odds and ends such as instruction on how to interpret your dreams. Written in a simple and understandable variety of the American language, it offers much good advice and valuable information, but for many readers will be somewhat marred by over-emphasis on psychoanalytic concepts and exaggeration of the efficiency of psychoanalysis—an emphasis not surprising, however, since the author is a practicing analyst in New York City.

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HOW TO ENJOY WORK AND GET MORE FUN OUT OF LIFE, by O. A. Battista. Pp. 229, price \$4.95 from Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1957.

One of the best of the recent "inspirational and self-help" books, loaded with practical advice and constructive suggestions. There is a section on marriage and family life, but much of the book's information will be applicable in the home. Dr. Battista is a chemical engineer who has made an enviable record for himself in his own field while he has also crammed into his day's work a great deal of popular writing.

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THE ENEMIES OF LOVE, by Dom Aelred Watkin. Pp. 118 (no index), price \$3 from P. J. Kenedy and Sons, 12 Barclay st., New York 8, N.Y., 1958.

Dom Aelred, an English Benedictine monk, wants to show "that human love (if rightly understood) is divine love translated into terms of human experience." The enemies which he identifies particularly are anxiety and a sense of insecurity, jealousy, possessiveness, self-indulgence, and false romance.

PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT, by Sidney M. Jourard. Pp. 462, price \$5.50 from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1958.

There are plenty of books dealing with unhealthy personality or mental disease, says psychologist Jourard (University of Florida), but very few on healthy personality. This college textbook is an attempt to meet the need. Healthy personality is largely an expression of *values*, he says. The last chapter is devoted to therapy, and many readers will consider it inadequate. The words "marriage" and "family" do not appear in the index. The book is a little more "jargonized" than necessary, but its emphasis on the positive aspects of life is welcome.

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THE AGED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, by Joseph T. Drake. Pp. 431, price \$5.50 from Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th st., New York 10, N.Y., 1958.

Designed as a college textbook, this volume gives a well-balanced discussion of a subject that is growing steadily in importance. Dr. Drake (professor of sociology at Davidson College) surveys the history of his topic very briefly, then goes into the present-day conditions. Readers will get information on almost any point that may interest them, with citations of facts and references to more detailed descriptions.

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FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, by F. Ivan Nye. Pp. 168, price \$4.95 from John Wiley & Sons, 440 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Technical presentation of research emphasizing the complexity of the problem. Dr. Nye is director of the

Sociological Research Laboratory at the State College of Washington.

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ALL ABOUT BOYS, by Betty Cornell. Pp. 207, (no index), price \$3.95 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1958.

Excellent book for teenage girls, with illustrations that are clever rather than moronic like much modern illustration of such treatises.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ed. by Joseph S. Roucek. Pp. 370, price \$10 Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York, N.Y., 1958.

Collection (over-priced) of 14 papers by authorities on the subject. Most attention is given to a survey of the extent of juvenile delinquency and the supposed causes, with relatively little attention to means of dealing with it.

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HANDS, HANDS, HANDS, by Harriet Van Meter. Price \$1.75 from John Knox Press, Box 1176, Richmond 9, Va., 1958.

Beautiful photographs of the use of hands, with rhythm, repetition, and simple melody, "designed to give parents and teachers an effective way of introducing to children the idea that God loves them."

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CLINICAL AND COUNSELING PSYCHOLOGY, by John M. Hadley. Pp. 701, price \$8.95 from Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison ave., New York 10, N.Y., 1958.

Comprehensive book with innumerable references to the most recent literature, which will be convenient for students. Like many other books on psychotherapy, this one does not even include the words *marriage* and *family* in the index,—another evidence that

psychologists do not consider marriage counseling a part of their profession.

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FIRST CAME THE FAMILY, by Ruth M. Underhill. Pp. 223, price \$3 from William Morrow, 425 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Interesting book intended to give teen-agers an understanding of the importance of family life in the development of mankind. Dr. Underhill, professor emeritus of anthropology at Denver University, is an authority on American Indians.

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BUILDING A SUCCESSFUL MARRIAGE, by Judson T. Landis and Mary G. Landis. Third edition, Pp. 662, price \$6.50 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1958.

Revised edition of one of the most popular college textbooks, which has been a standard for more than a decade. New chapters on dating and on love have been added, results of recent research included under many headings.

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FORTUNATE STRANGERS: An Experience in Group Psychotherapy, by Cornelius Beukenkamp, Jr., M.D. Pp. 269, no index, price \$3.50 from Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York City, 1958.

One of the first attempts to tell the story of group psychotherapy as it happens. The author is a psychiatrist who evidently was fortunate enough or skilled enough to pull together such a group as to be highly successful in one and a half years of treatment. It is captivating reading from start to finish, quite realistic in the portrayal of the personalities in the group, sometimes a bit like "A Tree Grows In Brooklyn," very racy, but usually enlightening.

This book has as its main purpose to popularize the values of group therapy. The reviewer feels that this was done for those brave souls who are determined to get help and/or for the morbidly voyeuristic. The shy and inhibited, who by the way, are those who can usually best profit from group psychotherapy, might be frightened by much of the exhibition of dramatic feelings displayed in the text. Actually, group psychotherapy moves along rather naturally and, of course, is never quite as dramatic as it must be in a book in order to be good reading. The book is recommended to all who are interested in group psychotherapy and/or counseling of any kind.—*Clinton E. Phillips, M.A.*

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ADOLESCENCE AND THE CONFLICT OF GENERATIONS, by Gerald H. J. Pearson. Pp. 181, price \$3.96 from W. W. Norton, 55 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Dr. Pearson, a Philadelphia psychoanalyst, discusses the development of the teen-ager, and the attitude of adults toward this development. The book is written with the dogmatic tone adopted by most psychoanalysts, and with so much technical language as to make it rather hard reading for the ordinary parent and offspring, whom the author hopes to reach as well as professionals.

Research Notes

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THUMB-SUCKING, or sometimes finger sucking, was practised by nearly half of a group of 2,650 children studied in Chicago by A. S. and H. S. Traismon. There was no sex difference. Habit was begun by 75% during the first three months of life and they stopped at an average of 3.8 years. Breast-feeding or its absence did not

seem to have any relation to the practice of thumb-sucking. The authors say that the dangers have been greatly overemphasized; "parents should be informed and reassured about the relative harmlessness of this habit."—*Journal of Pediatrics*, May, 1958.

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CURRENTLY about 150,000 couples each year celebrate a 50th wedding anniversary, says the Health Information Foundation. Due to increased longevity, a couple marrying with the groom aged 21 and bride 17 now has 42 chances in 100 of living to celebrate the Golden Wedding, while in 1900 the chances were only 19 in 100. At the turn of the century, white persons entering marriage could expect, on the average, about 30 years of married life together before one of them died. By 1956 this figure had climbed to 43.

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FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION, an adult extension class of UCLA, taught by Dr. Richard H. Klemer, began on Sept. 24 at the Institute's office.

Other Books Received

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LIVING WITH YOUR ALLERGY, by Samuel M. Feinberg. Pp. 190, paper covers, price \$1.25 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1958.

THE NURSING OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES, by Charles H. Hallas. Pp. 182, price \$5 from Williams & Wilkins, Mount Royal and Guilford aves., Baltimore 2, Md., 1958.

QUIET, YELLED MRS. RABBIT, by Hilda Cole Espy. Pp. 251 (no index,) price \$3.75 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1958.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS

The American Institute of Family Relations resulted from the first organized attempt in the United States to bring all the resources of modern science to bear on the promotion of successful family life. It was incorporated in 1930 as a non-profit undertaking, and all its services are available to the public at a minimum cost.

It helps young people to prepare for marriage, aids those already married to solve their problems of adjustment, and deals with a wide range of problems in the fields of sex, heredity, love, marriage, and parenthood. The Institute now has a staff of over sixty well qualified, trained counselors at the Los Angeles headquarters.

Through lectures, conferences, discussion groups and publications (some of which are listed on the next page) the Institute carries on an active and continuous educational program. A circulating library provides the public with recent and important books. The Institute has a regular schedule of counselor training classes and workshops, and a correspondence course in the principles, techniques, and materials of counseling which makes the experience of the Institute available to qualified counselors in all parts of the world.

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